

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1878.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 30, 1878, was:

Total for the week.

#### The Speakership of the Assembly.

We invite attention to a portion of a letter from Albany, which appeared in the Graphic, and is reproduced elsewhere in THE SUN touching the approaching election of a Bpeaker of the Assembly.

The chief importance of this communication lies in the theory it advances that the choice of Speaker is likely to be determined by the great corporations which have a heavy interest in State legislation.

If the corporations intermeddle, and array themselves on one side, it will at once become the duty of all true and faithful friends of popular rights to array themselves on the other.

In view of such a probable state of things the Democrats, while in a hopeless minority as to their own candidate, may hold the balance of power between a Republican who represents the corporations and a Republican who represents the people.

We care nothing for the individuals. It matters not by what names they may be called. But if there is an opportunity to give the influence of this important office in favor of the multitude, rather than in favor of the giant corporations, already grown to dangerous proportions, then we are zealously on the side of the multitude.

#### Mr. Conkling and the Electoral Commission.

A correspondent of the Utica Republican who is accorded a place in the editorial columns of that journal, takes issue with THE SUN as to the chances of Senator CONKLING for the Presidency of the United

In his estimate of the Electoral Commis sion this writer differs with us entirely. He thinks it was a wise measure, which it required a master mind to devise, that it saved the country from anarchy, and that the leading part in the scheme taken by Mr. CONKLING is his chief glory.

We look upon the Electoral Commission in a very different light. We look upon it as a wide departure from the Constitution, fraught with mischief in itself, and most dangerous as a precedent. Certain Repub-Heans threatened and blustered, and a few Democratic alarmists raised a cry of approaching civil war; but there were not men enough in the country disposed to fight over the Presidency to fill an old-fashioned stage coach. Everything could have been settled in the constitutional, customary mode, settled peaceably, and settled right. Commission than there was of a monarchy

We are for adhering to the Constitution un der all circumstances. We regard that as the only real safety. It is no recommendation of a statesman to us to say that he professes a genius for evading its provisions. The less genius of that kind the better.

As we desire the defeat of Mr. CONKLING we are glad to see his claims to the Presidency rested on his labors in behalf of a temporary everthrow of the Constitution of his country. No heavier millstone could be tied to any man's neck.

It is gratifying to be assured by this evidently authoritative writer in the Utica paper that so far as Mr. Conkling himself is concerned he prefers not to be President He would regard the acceptance of the office

as a personal sacrifice. There must be loftier heights about Utiea than are visible to the casual observer, and it must be on one of these the exalted author of the Electoral Commission dwells.

So many men, of no greater apparent am bition than Mr. Conkling, have died of a broken heart from not being able to reach the Presidency that we are relieved at being informed that Mr. CONKLING does not want it. His Senatorial service finished, in the shades of retfrement he will enjoy the incomparable pleasures of private life.

# Who are Our Aristocracy?

Now that the republic has been successfully launched on the second century of its existence, the necessity of definitely establishing the metes and bounds of our aristocracy is beginning to be recognized. The trouble with us is, not that we lack aristoerats, for we have several millions of them, but that we are unable to tell certainly whether a man belongs to the aristocracy or not.

In the old monarchies the aristocracy can be counted with comparative ease. The king belongs to it, of course, and so do the princes and princesses, the dukes, earls, marquises, barons, and baronets, and everybody who is in any way related to them. It is a class almost as distinguishable as the doctors or lawyers, or as the men in trade, and no man can palm himself off long in fashionable society as of the true blue blood If the ordinary red fluid fills his veins. Books of the peerage and the landed gentry are published, and if you do not find the family of a man in them, it is safe to assume that he does not belong to the real, Dimon pure aristocracy.

In this country, however, we have no such books, for it has not yet been settled author-Itatively just where our aristocracy begins and ends. It is true we have for several years had an "Elite Directory" in New York, and now one has been published in Brooklyn. But what right have the men who got up these directories to say who is flit and who is not? They have no official authority, and we don't know the tests they apply. They may have left out some of the aristocracy and they may have put in their lists some people who do not belong to it. How do we know? Their plan seems to be to include quite indiscriminately the residents in fine houses. That may be a good way to find out the aristocracy; but shall we leave so delicate a matter as the settlement of an individual's social position to a bookseller, who is getting up a directory solely for pecuniary profit, and who is liable to make all sorts of errors, for which he can be held to no responsibility? Because a man's name is not included in the Elite Directory are we to infer that he does not belong to the aristocracy, and so omit him from our selectest entertain-

It is obvious that we need some more certain method of determining just where our aristocracy is and just what it is. The time for settling the matter seems ripe, too, for putable princess at the head of their fashionable society, and they will look down on

us if we cannot settle who leads ours.

sent his young son, the brother of the Marquis of LORNE, to New York to learn the banking business, and Mr. WALTER CAMPBELL is well remembered here. A few other scions of noble English families have engaged in the upper branches of business but as a rule the English aristocracy would feel that they demeaned themselves if they made their living in trade. They may drive four-in-hand coaches for a price; one of them runs the locomotive through his vast estates; and they are ready to go into the army, the navy, and the church; but they would not take part in trade, at least

With us, however, trade, work of some kind for the express purpose of making money, employs nearly everybody, and those who have money enough to be idle either made it themselves in some sort of barter or inherited it from fathers or grandfathers who got their fortunes by hard work. There may be a few exceptions, but they are very few and not enough to form an aristocracy.

It is plain, therefore, that in our aris tocracy we must discard, at least in making it up at the start, the Old World notion that there is anything plebeian about trade or the humble labors of men who a half century ago earned their dollars with the sweat of their brows, by actual manual labor. If we did not allow ourselves such latitude, what would become of some of the most prominent New York candidates for admis-

sion into the ranks of the aristocracy? An aristocracy which is started de novo from the egg, as it were, is pretty sure to be a failure. The long-established aris tocracies laugh at it; but if you can find some way of hitching the new aristocracy to the old, some way to get the proper connecting link, in the course of a few cen turies you may build up one which will take a very fair position.

GEORGE, the Count JOANNES, would con

nect our aristocracy with the Imperial Palatine, and what better link than he We therefore refer the matter of the organization of our aristocracy, about which there is now so much uncertainty, to our noble friend, GEORGE, the Count JOANNES. with full power to increase the committee of one by such and so many additions from among those who sympathize with the object in view as he deems it best to make All applicants for places in the ranks of the aristocracy are referred to the Count and his chosen associates, for whose report we shall wait before accepting any American citizen as a genuine member of that élite company. We take the liberty, however, of suggesting to this learned and accomplished nobleman that there is probably no other private gentleman in the United States who has such intimate relations with the established aristocracies of the Old World as our gifted friend, the great obituary poet and tireless philanthropist of Philadelphia, George Washington Childs, A. M. We think he should by all means be selected as the second member of this im portant committee.

#### Trifling with the Law.

A controversy has arisen between certain publishers and the Post Office Department n regard to the rates of postage chargeable apon reprints of novels in newspaper form The department has decided that transien rates must be collected on such matter, in stead of pound rates of postage. This de ision has given much dissatisfaction to publishers who expected to send large quan ities of these reprinted novels through the mails at the lower rate. But if the Post Office authorities are clear as to the law. there can be no doubt of their duty to enforce it, regardless of any particular hard

It is now announced from Washington however, that they do not propose to collecthe higher rate to which the Government i entitled until after the first of January Until that date, reprinted novels may be sent at the pound rates; but if the publish ers have not by that time obtained redrefrom Congress, the department will insist upon the increased postage.

This is a cool proposition on the part of the Administration to nullify a statute for the time being. If the Postmaster-General is correct in his decision, what right has he to suspend its operation for a month, or a day, or an hour? The effect is, of course, to lessen the receipts of the Post Office. I the Government, under the law, is entitled to receive greater compensation than it has heretofore received for carrying certain publications through the mails, can its servants legally forbear to collect that compensation when it is within their power and they know it is their duty to do so? Clearly not. The determination in this case, that transient rates are properly collectible, is an admission of an obligation to accept no less; and yet the Post Office Department openly proclaims its intention of disregard ng this obligation until next year.

It is true the time during which the recog nized law is to be violated is not very long but if the statute can thus be rendered in operative for a month, why not for a year, r even longer? And if the Post Office De partment may deal in this manner with the postal laws, why may not the Secretary of the Interior defer the enforcement of the land laws, and why may not the Attorney General suspend the harsh operation of the Federal criminal laws for a while? And then who is to pay into the Treasury th amount it would otherwise receive from the increased postage during December? Thes questions serve to illustrate the dangerou nature of the power asserted by the Post Office authorities in this case. Whatever intention may have prompted it, it is nothing less than a flagrant usurpation of the legislative function of government.

Is it an Advertising Trick? We observe that our preachers as a rule do not seem to relish either the manner or the matter of Brother TALMAGE's discourse on the vice of New York. But inasmuch as he is not delivering them for their benefit and he has no hope of having them among his audience, he may not care what the think. He draws a crowd and gets a large salary for doing it, and he is not going to stop working a placer which yields such handsome profits.

If by that means he could keep his place of performance full on Sunday, we doubt not he would willingly, even gladly, spend every other night for a year in some place of metropolitan iniquity. The surprising thing is that the detectives, to whom the dirt or the under side of society is an old story, are willing to go about with him so assiduously Probably, however, he pays them handsomely for the disagreeable work, as he can well afford to do, with his \$11,000 salary, all dependent on the noise he makes. It therefore seems obvious enough why Talour Canadian neighbors have now an indis- MAGE keeps on in the search after vicious things. He is simply pursuing his line of business to the best of his ability and to remarkable and profitable acceptance. Trade and aristocracy, according to the It is a line, too, which can be followed inold feudal ideas still dominant in most definitely, or at least until the curious get monarchical countries, are utterly incom- tired of it, for the sorts of iniquity in all

art to make their description startling or suggestive.

But some of the preachers seem to infer that TALMAGE is only gratifying a natural taste for vileness in his nocturnal rounds There are men so depraved that they take no delight except in rottenness. Unless the game is really putrid they do not care to eat it. But TALMAGE is not one of these. It is true he may enjoy his plunges into iniquity, but he is not a worn out debauched who can get no excitement except in the foulest pleasures. Probably he feels his greatest exhilaration when the rafters of the Tabernacle tremble with his tones, and the reporters drive their pencils at their topmost speed. We hazard the opinion that he is not in half so good spirits when he is in company with the detectives as he is when he gazes on the up-turned faces of the gaping throng who assemble to hear what he has to tell about the wicked things he

But there is another view of TALMAGE'S purposes which has more reason on its side, though it will not be universally accepted It is that taken last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. HATFIELD in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. The reverend gentleman used these words in the course of a sermon on the subject, "Do the Recent Crimes and Disclosures Prove New York Worse than

"We are told by a distinguished divine who has ex plored the dark places of this city by night that New York is very bad, that it is a moral cesspool, and that it is a wonder we are not swallowed up by an earthquake or de stroyed as were Sodom and Gomorrah. There can be n question that crime and wickedness abound in our city out that it is worse than others in the land, or that all th wickedness is on this side of the East River, may be fairly questioned. That the City of Churches is without den of infamy is more than the Brooklyn preacher ca make us believe. But the idea of that city's goodness is a capito advantisement for those who want to rent or sell houses in Brooklyn

What does this mean? That TALMAGE'S hunt through the slums of New York is for the purpose of bearing real estate on Manhattan Island! An advertising trick for the benefit of Brooklyn landlords! We decline to take that view of the matter.

### For King of Bulgaria.

Our esteemed contemporary, the World, which since its unlucky llaison with CLEO-PATRA'S Needle, has taken a melancholy interest in Eastern affairs, thinks that Gen GRANT'S first name is an obstacle in the way of his becoming King of Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, says the World, hate the Greeks and everything that is Grecian, and a King with the truly Hellenic name ULYSSES would be sure to be unpopular.

Our esteemed contemporary gives itself innecessary anxiety. The name by which Gen. GRANT was baptized was HIRAM, not ULYSSES. If he should be called to the throne by the people of Bulgaria and estabished there by the approval of the great powers of Europe-in gaining which the kind offices of his friend G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., would of course be essential -GRANT would properly reign under the style of HIRAM I. HIRAM is a name that has been rendered popular in the East by the excellent reputation of the late King of Tyre. SOLOMON'S friend.

It seems to us in every way fitting and lesirable that Gen. Grant should become King of Bulgaria. It is true that he failed lamentably as President of the United States, out the very qualities of mind and character that unfit him to preside over a free repub lic might shine to advantage at the head of a monarchical Government. The policy that was unconstitutional and detestable when applied to Louisiana is what is just now padly needed in the bulldozed districts be ween the Danube and the Baikans

Besides the naturally imperial bent of his mind, Gen. GRANT has the advantage over all competitors of having recently studied the workings of monarchy at all the European courts. He has had every facility for preparing himself to be a potentate, and the taxpayers of this country, who have been called upon to bear a considerable part of nether their investment has been misap

It may be supposed that in order to qualby himself for the Bulgarian throne it would e necessary for Gen. GRANT to turn a Mo nammedan, and live up to the precepts of he Koran, especially in regard to abstention from the use of spirituous beverages This, fortunately for him, is not the case. It s a Christian monarch that Bulgaria wants. If he secures the place, Gen. GRANT can coninue to have his occasional frolics as here

GRANT's accession to the Bulgarian throne would settle forever what has long been a rexatious question in American politics There is a numerous class of citizens who believe that for some reason not very clearly lefined, this warrior and statesman has a perpetual claim upon the people of the United States for some handsome office. Some of these citizens think that he ought to be elected President over and over again. Others, among whom Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD is prominent, think that he ought to be endowed with a generous penion, and allowed to pass the rest of his life in luxurious idleness. If we can work him off into Bulgaria we shall probably save money by it.

We have no doubt that such a settlement of the Grant question would be highly aceptable to Mr. BLAINE, Mr. CONKLING, and other Republican leaders.

Moreover, if GRANT is established as a prince in the remote East, it is probable that many of his old friends and cronies, like Boss Shepherd, Babcock, Secor Robeson, and others, would flock to the Danube to ac cept lucrative posts in the Bulgarian Court The country would thus be ridded of some of its most pestilent characters.

On the whole, then, we see no objection to making Gen. HIRAM SIMPSON GRANT Prince or King of Bulgaria.

# An Error Corrected.

Our esteemed but not always accurate ontemporary, the Messager Franco-Améri ain makes a worse blunder than usual when it speaks of The Sun's "devotion to the Democratic party."

THE SUN is not devoted to the Democratic party, or to any other party. It is devoted o Democratic principles; but that is a very lifferent matter.

So far as any party shapes its course by those unchanging landmarks and beacons of political truth, so far, and no farther, it can

ount upon the commendation of The Sun. The name by which a party elects to be known is a matter of the very slightest importance. In itself it is merely a particular arrangement of letters and syllables-no better and no worse than any other arrangement. In practice it may mean one thing o-day and another and very different thing

o-morrow. Parties rise and fall, change and develop. Principles are subject to no such accidents.

So much has been loosely said about the well as that which he brings to bear upon Euro pean affairs, that some German statisticians have investigated the matter with their cus-

205 German pounds; in July, 1876, he weighed 217 pounds; in July, 1877, 230 pounds; in July, 1878, 243 pounds. The last three amounts plainly suggest an arithmetical progression Accordingly, if the Prince lives and does well he may expect to reach next July, as we estimate, 256 pounds-a mass making a creditable show in any scales, besides being able to upset at any time the continental balance of power.

The Baltimore Gazette denounces the de termination of the Canadians to exalt the Princess above her manly husband, and adds that the Marquis of LOBNE is a gentleman of most excellent lineage and breeding, and there is every reason to believe that the blood which he has gathered from a long line of CAMPBELLS is as good as that brought into England by the estimable German gentleman who dropped in to help perpetuate the race of GUELPHS in 1840."

The Gazette seems to ignore the fact that the Princess Louise is also of ancient and illustrious Scottish ancestry, Queen VICTORIA being a descendant of the royal house of Scotland through Sophia, granddaughter of James I. and wife of the Elector ERNEST AUGUSTUS of Hanover, and mother of George I. of England. It is common, even in these times, to regard the reigning House of Great Britain as German in-BIA has no slight share of the old STUART blood besides being a constitutional monarch.

The land-grabbers who would fain seize upon the Territory devoted by the United States, under solemn treaty, to the Indians, have urged that many of the Indians are in favor of a territorial form of government, and whites. The falsity of this oft-repeated pre ence was strikingly proven on Monday, the 18th inst., when Senator GROVER of the Senatorial Committee on Territories visited Table quah, the chief city of the Cherokee Nation and addressed the people in the Capital square After speaking highly of the Cherokee schools and seminaries, the Senator said that he had come to hear what the people had to say. CHARLES THOMPSON, the principal chief, then stated that an opportunity would be given to the citizens of the nation to express their wishes in regard to "sectionizing allotting, and territorializing their country. the government to form a line east of the speak er's stand, and those opposed to a change to form west of the stand. The entire multitude rushed to the west of the stand. Thus, more printed argument, did the Indians declare that pledge that the Territory shall be to the Indians a permanent home, which shall, under the ost solemn guarantee of the United States, be and remain theirs forever.'

The Highland Park neighbors of Dr ELISHA GRAY, the telephone man, gave him a dinner the other day, and a glowing report of the affair appears in the Chicago Advance. The lining room was gayly decorated, and an or hestra discoursed appropriate music. The young ladies of the local seminary gave the Doctor a floral Maltese cross surmounted by a crown-in allusion, the reporter kindly ex plains, to his new dignity as Chevalier of the sparkling ice water, the Chevalier having especially requested that no stronger beverages should be served to the banqueters. S. R. BINGHAM, Esq., proved to his own satisfaction company that Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL of Boston did not invent the tele phone; the Chevalier himself modestly told the story of his career; and two professors read original poems.

After every severe storm come reports of lisasters upon the great lakes. The yearly loss of property and of life there is proportionally o much greater than upon the Atlantic as to excite inquiry for a reason. Several explanaward being that the inland seas, from their pe culiar shapes and comparatively limited surfaces, afford the sailor little room in which o run before the wind. No sooner does he car one shore than he is in danger of going upon another. This is especially true of Onta-The width at the widest part does not exeed sixty miles, the average being thirty-five many islands. Caught in a storm, a vessel is in danger of drifting to shore if she heaves to, of going upon the islands if she makes down the \$200,000,000. The city of New Orleans was in his travelling expenses, are anxious to see lake toward the St. Lawrence liver, and she he rocks under Fort Ontario if she attempts to make Oswego harbor; for the entrance to this ship that misses it there is no escape.

Unquestionably many vessels are wrecked in he lakes that might ride in safety in larger odles of water. Sailors there depend largely upon landmarks for making their courses, and these in snow squalls and rain storms are often

The lake skipper runs all risks to take his cargo to port. At its longest the season in which he can sail between Buffalo or Oswego and Chicago is short. It is late in the spring before the ice permits him to pass from Lake Huron into Lake Michigan, and early in the fall the straits are again closed. The movement of grain becomes brisker as the season draws toward a close; cargoes are more plenty and prices better in November than in July. October and November are the vessel owner's harvest months. With so much grain to be moved, he will run any risk. But it is at this season that the great lakes are tempest tossed. Storm-bursts break from clear skies, squalls blow without warning, the decks are shippery with ice, the ropes are frozen in the pulleyblocks, hands, feet and ears are frost bitten, the eyes are blinded by sleet, and all the senses are benumbed. Besides, many of the lake vessels are unseaworthy when they leave port. Old rotten bulks are brought into service when the fall crops begin to be moved. They are absolutely unfit for a trip, but they float, and that is enough for their

This reckless disregard of life and property as become so crying an evil that the voice of protest is raised from Montreal to Chicago. Detroit's grain merchants ask that Government aspectors be appointed to decide upon the condition of vessels. Residents of other cities have suggested that the underwriters or Boards of Trade be empowered to select men to make the necessary examinations. All agree that it is time something was done to prevent the clearing of unseaworthy vessels.

Prof. Hughes's microphone is an instrument for simply increasing the intensity of low sounds, and applies to those rought from a distance-by the telephone, for example—as well as to those which are near. Thus it is said to be possible for a physician iving in London, with the help of these two nstruments, to report on the sounds in the ungs and heart of a patient in Birmingham It is also held to be within the range of possibility that sounds hitherto inaudible will be liscovered-for instance, the sound of light alling upon a surface, or moving with rapidity through spaces spanned by human vision.

The recent report by way of Paris that ex-President Prado of Peru has been murdered recalls a terrible episode in South American history. Balta, the predecessor of Phado, was n terms of the closest intimacy with the late HENRY MEIGGS, and was instrumental in giving to Meiggs several of the great railroad contracts which burdened Peru with an immense debt. The shrewd milliondid not fail to recompense Balta's good offices in his behalf, and on an occasion of the President's wife's birthday presented to her a check for \$150,000. PRADO was elected in the summer of 1872 to succeed BALTA. A few days before the President-elect was to have weight avoirdupois of Prince Bismarck, as taken his seat, Tomas Gutierrez, Balta's Sec retary of War, declared himself dictator, and, with the army at his back, seized control of Lima. He threw Balta into prison, and omary exhaustiveness. It appears that in July, levied forced loans upon the large banking patible. The Duke of Ancyll, it is true, great cities are various, and it takes little 1874, the Chancellor weighed between 207 and houses. The people arose against the usurpa-

tion with a resolution that the usurper could not have anticipated. Sylvestre Gutterrez, a

brother of the dictator, was killed in Callao, and TOMAS, in a transport of rage, issued orders for the murder of BALTA. The orders were carried out, and the President was bayoneted to death in his prison cell. This crime only aroused the people to greater fury, the troops who sustained the usurper were scattered, and GUTIER-REZ and another brother were slain. Then the bodies of the three brothers were elevated by means of ropes and pulleys to the summit of the In due time PRADO was inaugurated, and he

was the first civilian President of Peru. He saw that the contracts with MEIGGS were hurry ing the nation to bankruptcy, and he cancelled them as far as possible. His administration was characterized by judicious and systematic efforts to improve the condition of the people. and to eradicate the evils resulting from many years of anarchy, misrule, and corruption. If he has been murdered, as a Paris newspaper states, Peru has lost a statesman and patriot.

The Grand Jury of Wake County, North Carolina, have indicted George W. Swepson and MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD for "cheating by false pretences," in obtaining from the State of North Carolina \$4,000,000 in bonds by means of a false certificate in regard to work done on the Western North Carolina Railroad. As the State of North Carolina has never paid a cept of the bonds, interest or principal, and as the bonds were sold mostly, if not wholly, in New York city, it is difficult to see how anybody has peen cheated except the unfortunate bond holders in New York.

Mr. HENRY M. PARKHURST, in a letter to the Herald describes a test to which he says he subjected Miss MOLLIE FANCHER of Brooklyn in the summer of 1867.

Three years before he had been one of the reporters of the Maryland Constitutional Conention, and had received printed copies of all the bills introduced. Taking a number of these old bills, he ran the selssors through them making a pile of slips of envelope size. He saw only the one on top. Then, in his presence, his friend, Dr. EDWIN LEIGH," well known to edu cators as the inventor of the pronouncing orthography," placed these slips behind his back drew out one of the middle ones, put it in ar envelope, stuffed in other papers around it, and sealed the envelope in a peculiar manner. Neither be nor his friend knew what was on the slip. The envelope was taken to Miss FANCHER who at that time could not speak. asserted that the printed slip was about court," and that it contained the word "juris diction," and figures-"6, 2, 3, 4," she said Having jotted down these words and figures in his memorandum book, he took the envelope unopened, to his office, where his friend and a third party examined the seal, and satisfied themselves that it had not been tampered with Then they broke it, and took out the slip. The word "court" was found in four places, diction" occurred once, the seissors had elipped the first few lines of section 6 of the bill, and these lines were numbered in the margin 2. HURST, "I think," he says, "it was absolutely impossible for any one to know or to find ou by the ordinary use of his senses what paper was in the envelope without opening it. The paque papers placed on each side of the con ents were such as to render it impossible t HURST thought at the time, and thinks nov

In the sham fight with which the militia of Mount Gilead, Ohio, observed Thanksgiving Day, almost as many wounds seem to have been inflicted in proportion to the forces employed much Thanksgiving eider may have helped the Mount Glicadites to turn their sham fight into a

## DR. RAYMOND'S WARNING.

that the test was absolutely conclusive.

The Danger from Yellow Fever that he Says

Sanitary Inspector Raymond of Brooklyn who attended the meeting of the American cial report on the subject of yellow fever to the Brooklyn Health Board, in which he says that led to 12,000 deaths, and cost the country its usual sanitary condition on May 22, 1878. at the next day the brig Emily B. Souder ar-

but the next day the brig Emily B. Souder arrived from Havana, with her purser, one Clark, sick on board. The vessel had passed Quarantine because Clark reported that he was sick of neuraliza. From this vessel that passed Quarantine because Clark reported that he was sick of neuraliza. From this vessel the epidemic started after Clark's death, on May 25. Dr. Raymond makes the following assertions:

(1.) A yellow fever ship is a foul ship always;

(2.) A clean ship will not get yellow fever in infected ports;

(3.) The disease may be shut in a vessel by battening down the hatches and feeding and keeping the crew on deck at all times;

(4.) Yellow fever may be carried from an infected ship must be exposed to extreme cold before she is safe;

(6.) The poison of yellow fever is a living germ. The Susquehanna had yellow fever on board, and lay for three years in the New York harbor out of commission. One month after she was put into commission yellow fever appeared, although she had not been in an infected port.

Dr. Raymond adds, impressively: "Should the present winter be a mild one, the germs of the disease will not be destroyed, but will, with the approaching summer, gather new force, and continue their devastating march north, east, and west. The coming six months should be looked upon as the golden opportunity in which to put our house in order." As to Brooklyn, he says: "It is not impossible that an epidemic, which in 1856 prevailed at Bay Ridge and in 1870 at Governor's Island, may again return to us, bringing death and desolation. When I think of Gowanus Canal, Newtown, Bushwick, and Wallabout Creeks, and the slip of the offal dock, can I but be reminded of the Bayou Gayoso of Memphis and the scene of Grenada." He asks whether the vauits and eisterns of Memphis and Chattanooga are worse than the 13,000 cobble-stone vauits and 250 street pumps of Brooklyn.

The Hon. Lyman Tremain of Albany died in his city yesterday morning at the age of 50.

Mr. Fremain served one term in Congress at member-it large from this State, but did not acquire much reputation at Washington.

As a lawyer he possessed considerable force, while he seemed to be wanting in the finer and more generous haracteristics which have given to other men a nobler

# The Ingratitude of a Duke.

Some of the New York yachtsmen say that they are surprised at the want of attention shown to the Herald Ambassador by the Duke of Edinburgh on board the Black Prince. When Mr. James Gordon Bennett Jr. saided his yacht Henrietta across the Atlantic the Duke of Edinburgh went on board at Cowes. The Duke spoke enthusiastically in praise of the Henrietta, whereupon Mr. Bennett with characteristic generative proposition. upon Mr. Bennett, with characteristic generosity, immediately offered to make him a present of the yacht-an offer which was declined with unnecessary curriess This incident is now recalled by the visit of the Here

#### A Black Sheep Calling Public Attention to his Color.

George Alfred Townson's Boston Gazette Letter Adolph Sutro has been at the Gilsey House or a fortuight. He not only conceived and fixed the tunied of under the Counstock lade, but berrowed by his per-onal address and energy nearly \$20,000,000 in Europe to Section 1. Necute II.

The Bank of California malevolently attacked the proscor and forced him into the lobby in Washington to reserve such decisation as he had secured. Several ears ago Satro lett for me at a botel a certificate of stock a this tunnel. I thought it of no probable value, and, as here was a picture upon it of a miner with a pickase, I asted it in a book to amuse my boy. Not long ago a gre-leman came to me and said: Where is your Surre-tock! III buy it. 'went to the place and searchou-ut it was gone, like the Kowpon bonds in Mr. Trow-ridge's story. bridge's story. One of the clerks in the House of Representatives, Haw kins of Ohio, hold the that Sutro gave him 100 shares of that stock, and afterward returned and benght it of him for \$1,000.

#### New Game for Winter Evenings. From the London World.

From the Lowdon World:

Here is a new game for winter evenings. It is played by three persons. She sits in a big armehair opposite the fire, divides the whole dozen of httle silver bracelets she wears, and then holds up one whire arminger pointing to the criting. You and the other fellow take half a dozen circles apiece, reture to apposite corners of the firelace, and throw them, quotilike, at the uplitted flager. A good discoholds sends them ratifing down on the arm with a pretty musical chink, and a duffer sends them on the floor and has to pick them up; and she laughs. Of course, the best man wins; and there are prizes—I saw it played beautifully list week, and it is called "Go Bangia."

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN BUROPE.

The brief London telegram of yesterday ancouncing that the situation of Gen. Brown's forces caused great uneasiness in governmental and military circles is just the kind of news which was to be anticipated. The News had more detailed information from Peshawur, announce ing that the General's communications had been cut; that a strongly escorted convoy had failed to force its way through the pass between Jumrood and Ali-Musjid, and that some 4,000 hos tile mountaineers were in the rear of Gen Brown's detachment. But those who are in the habit of eulogizing every step of Lord Beacons field's policy will probably say that the News is an opposition organ and exaggerates the danger. Whatever may be the perils of the situation it should be considered a very lucky thing that the mishap occurred at so early a date It will teach the British commanders a good lesson, and probably prevent much greater dis

It is really amusing to watch the ease with which English statesmen, politicians, and politcal writers make fools of themselves. more than two months past they have been indulging in loud outcries concerning the mission of Gen. Stoletow to Afghanistan and the evident resultant danger to Great Britain. All this noise has been of a purely speculative nature Nobody has taken the trouble to inquire what the object of the mission was. Now, the Jour nal de St. Petersbourg of the 13th inst. brings us an imperial decree granting a four months furlough to the chief of that mission "on acount of ruined health." The General is on his way to Nice and Palermo. At the same time in the above named newspaper, says that the mission now under the orders of Gen. Stole tow's assistant, Gen. Razgonow, is in very distressing condition," all its members being dan-gerougly ill with fever, and the three pounds of quinine which they took out with them being

exhausted." To suppose that a mission in such a conditio is intriguing against the British and directing all the acts of the Ameer, is to give its members the credit for more endurance and energy than

they are likely to possess. Some very curious statistics, referring to the influx of foreigners into Paris last summer, have been published by the octroi of that city. The quantity of provisions consumed was most fabulous. Here are some average figures of imports per month;

23.005.202 pounds of butchers' meat, 2,855.084 pounds sausage meat and pork, 1,771,092 pounds of poultry and game, 2,989.202 pounds of butter, 2,957.580 pounds of 644, 2,752,980 pounds of veters, 2,232,268 pounds of veters, 2,

These figures do not include the consumption f provisions outside the city limits, and it is vell known that almost as many foreigners odged in the environs of Paris last summer as

Bismarck is again suspected of contemplatng mischief. This time his objective point is said to lie in the East. Baron Radowitz has been designated by him to spend the winter at Athens, and the supposition both in Paris and London diplomatic circles is that Germany is going to take Greece in hand, let Russia do vhat she likes at Constantinople, and urge England to begin trying to realize her absurd reams of a Turkish Arcadia in Asia Minor.

The British aristocracy continue to indulg n scandalous freaks. This advertisement ap peared recently in the Morning Post

I. Viscount Maid-stone, will not be responsible for an obts contracted by my wite, Viscountess Maidstone. It appears, however, that the noble Viscount as not a penny to his name, while his wife has a comfortable income of her own. The adver isement was inserted by his Lordship for the ake of throwing discredit upon the lady, and getting square with her for some family differ

It is feared that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will have a rather hard seems to have spoiled the Canadians with hi iberal hospitality, and to have spent a con iderable portion of his fortune in the Domit on. The new Governor-General will naturally be expected to do as much, if not more; yet it is well known that both he and his wife are extremely close in money matters. style of living to be inaugurated at Rideau Hall likely to tell very soon, for the Canadians, like the Scotch, hate parsimony except in their

The election for the Presidency of the Royal Academy resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Mr. Frederick Leighton, many of churches is less than that of last year, country. The old chair of Sir Joshua Rev. Grant, could hardly be better filled. Mr. Leigh ton is a young man, a great favorite at court and in society, a first-class artist, and an excel-lent linguist. This last accomplishment will enable him to discharge the international courtesies of his office, which hitherto, have been utterly neglected to the great detriment of the nstitution. The newspapers, as well as the artistic world, seem to be delighted with the result of this election. The News says:

result of this election. The News says:

The election of Mr. Frederick Leighton to the Presidence of the Royal Acade my will be universally popular. The world of scelety will rejoice in it not less than that of art. The Academy will rejoice in it not less than that of art. The Academy hil rejoice in it not less than that of art. The Academy hil rejoice in it not less than that of great painters. Mr. Leighton gentlemen who were not great painters. Mr. Leighton gentlemen in which the world scentier no sneer, a line scentier seems in which the world scentier no sneer, a line scentier, and he is also, it not the very first, yet in the very first, and he is also, it not the very first, yet in the very line, and of the painters of his time. Individual tastes and great of the capacity of the ca

The absence of Mr. Mapleson and his operatic company from London does not seem to interfere with the autumn season at "Her Majesty's." The Moorish prima donna, who hast year created such a sensation in Paris, on account of her intimacy with the King of Heland, has made a most successful début in 'Traviata." The house was crowded, notwith tanding the peculiar reputation of the lady and the dislike which the English public are supposed to have for this particular production of Verdi's, "Carmen," "Dinorah," "Freischutz," and " Faust" come next on the list. N. L. T.

# How Twenty Indians were Civilized.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30,-Gen. Miles has communicated to head-quarters here an account of the success he has had in civilizing a band of twenty Indians and their families. Twenty-seven months ago they feight the troops savagely at the battle of Little Big Horn, but after

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an ad-

outlids, the SUS Says that the hint can was organized use two weeks muo by members of the Hariem Athetic lab. On the contrary, the club was started in Aucust 19th ymyself and a few trients of the Hariem Athletic lith. Nota half dozen members hie wor the organization until recently, and of the sixteen huntsmen who carted yesterday seven only were members of that organization. We desire that it be understood that the lare and Hounds is a distinct organization. Nov. 30. Walter S. Vosheron, Master of the Hunt.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is recorted that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company is to run trains ever the tracks in Fitty third street in

about two weeks. Would it not be well for the company to have a flagman to warn drivers in Broadway of approaching trains? Where these trains cross Broadway is the great thoroughter to the Park. The horses used for Park driving are more spritted and less easily controlled than those who are every day in the noise and bustle of city travel.

#### King Alfonso Looking for a Queen. Paris, Nov. 30.-The Journal des Débats says

that Alfonso, King of Spain, has determined to ask the band of Princess Christine, sister of the late Queen Mer-cedes, in marriage. This is contracheted by a despatch from Maurid printed in the Educate.

## SUNBEAMA

-The St. Giles Christian Mission in London recently gave a supper to 300 thieres of that city.

Benevolent Baptists are cautioned

against a fraud who goes round representing himself as a member of the Baptist church in Bristol, Pa. -In Salem, Mass., the Unitarians and Unitrersalists have united for the purpose of holding sunday

-A French Episcopal Church is now talked of, with Father Hyacinthe as its Bishop. The idea is not generally considered a very practicable one

-St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadel-

phia, has a costly and beautiful new reredos and altar. This is the church whose bells disturbed the neighbors. -The Reformed Episcopalians have opened he "Bishop Cummins Memorial Church" in Baltimore. It is a handsome building, facing Lafayette sous

-At the dedication of a Polish Catholic church in Chicago, an admission fee of twenty cents was charged. It yielded handsomely toward the church debt -In Florence a wealthy Jew named Cassuto has presented the synagogue with six solid silver lamps, valued at over \$2,000, and has bound himself to

keep them supplied with oil.

To-day is a special thanksgiving day in the Baptist churches for the great results of missionary work among the Teloogoos. A great many of the Teloo goo people have been converted The Abbé Lagrange, who was for twenty

years Vicar-General to Bishop Dupanloup, is about to write the life of that eminent ecclesiastic. The Abbé has all the Bishop's manuscripts and letters. -The Rev. Alexander Macfarlane of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has returned from a brief trip to Europe so greatly improved in health,

-Extreme High Churchmen are much conrned because the Rev. Dr. Dix spoke a good word for the Dutch Church at the recent annivers

-A Japanese publishing house, which y Matthew, now has ready a pocket New Textament for the Japs. It will be a neat and stylish little volum -The Rev. Dr. Wilson, who presided at one of the sessions of the recent English Missionary Con-ference, said that of every three persons walking on the

-The Presbyterian at Work has suffered from having too clumsy a name. With the January number it will be changed to the Workminder Toucher, and continue, as before, to be the Sunday school organ of the Presbyterian Church.

The Bible Society of Geneva, Switzer-

earth, two have never heard the name of Jesus C

land, has undertaken to send to every school teacher in France a copy of the Bible. About 27,000 copies have already been sent. In all, about \$0.000 will be needed. The -Pope Leo. XIII. sits writing at his desk or hours daily, and often works late into the night, some-nes even studying until dawn, when he goes to bed, or

self continually busy in the Vatean.

-To-morrow some of the clergy and elogether concerning the means necessary for the promoon of a revival in their churches. Brother Samuel Cupples of St. Louis offered to give \$7,500 toward the \$15,000 indebtedness of a Southern Methodist church in that city provided other

not, according to the press of business. He keeps him

people would make up the rest. The whole sum was nade up in an hour, and the church rejoices -The largest regular congregation in Baptist, but he left that denomination because of his a

John Bright has written a letter to a

Scotch clergyman, in which he says that if all the Scotch clergy were to banish whiskey from their houses, and the consumption of it from their social habits, they would do much to withdraw a leading source of the poverty and suffering which curse Scotlant. -A queer prophet of a new dispensation has appeared in Ryc, England. He is about thirty years old, and dresses himself in sheepskins, trimmed with red

flannel. He bears a large blackboard, inscribed, "I am ith a view of saving the human race. -The clergy of Newark, N. J., are busily

coperating with the citizens who want to put down the sunday liquor traffic. One hundred unlicensed liquor stops are now in full blast on Sundays in Newark. The "law and rder" people charge to these concerns eighty per cent f the crime that is committed in the city. In Dr. Post's Congregational church, St. Louis, a committee has been appointed to try to in-duce everybody in the church to take a religious paper or magazine. Some of the brethren there are zealous

bout it, and suggest the appointment of similar commit -Again the Foreign Mission Board of the only \$2,000 in the treasury with which to meet them

Arthur Graves, clerk in boly orders, pleaded guilty at Exeter assizes to forging a promisery note for £20, and Lord Coloridge sent him to prison for nine mouths, with hard labor; remarking that he passed

severe. For no worse an offence another clerk in buly -Among the South Sea Islands, the Free Church of Scotland has maintained a mission ship for twenty-three years. Her name is the Dayspring. Her by contributions from Sanday school children. The London Missionary Society, the Wesleyans, and Une Epister

island. The schooner Morning Star of the American Board is also in the same service. -Some Episcopalian who has been shocked by the way in which the Prayer Book service is manging by bad readers, has offered a prize of \$300 to the theo logical student "who is adjudged the most correct inte ligent, and impressive reader of the Bible and Prayer Book in the service of the Church." Students from all the theological seminaries of the Episcopal Church are prizes should be offered among all the denominations.

especially for the reading of hymna

The objectionable practice of eating missionaries, which was for a long time out of tashion, is now revived by the natives of the New Hebrides, a group of small islands off the northeastern coast of Australia The missioneries who were eaten were from the Fig. Islands, and were wrecked on the shore. The natives ate them more because they were foreigners and were to old and tough missionaries who will be rejected a

and may therefore succeed in prosecuting their work.

—A prominent church in Philadelphia is just now without a paster, but not without candidates for the vacant pulpit, there being over fifty brethren press writes from the West to the effect that he is the mest successful paster in the presbytery to which he belongs, and his efforts have been crowned with such signal secrets, he says that he wants a larger field for the exercise of his gifts, and feels assured that the varant churchia question would afford him that field. The effect of this useful man's letter was to persuade the Phytodephians that he had better keep on cultivating his resent field.

-Some of those who went on Sunday evening inst to the Eleventh Street Methodist Church to hear the eloquence of Widow Van Cott, left them-solves badly sold when they found that the first half hear of the service was taken up by the introduction of the made to the congregation. This was not what he people had come for. They had come to hear Mrs Van Coll. Their only compensation for the annoyance was in the fact that when the money business dragged in the hands of the pastor, the Widow came bravely to his resone and revived the flagging energy of the givers. The pople were greatly relieved when the money cathering was accounted although the atmosphere of the chinch was The Sunday school lesson for to-day is

on the Lord's Surper, the account of the instituted which is given in Luke xxii., 10-20. The twelve discipant with Jesus in the upper chamber in Jerusals. Indas ha incairenty clotted to betray him. The custom of dispension bread and wine as it was there dispensed has teen followed by all denominations of Christianic Scott Such as the Society of Friends. They observe no market scept such as the Society of Friends. They observe no sacraments at all. Various controversies have acitated certain branches of the Church as to the detailed the administration of these elements of the supper. A litter dispute once raged in a Western church as to whether the broad should be not or broken. The question of the use of fermented or untermented while has been in some churches a matter of constant discussion, and as likely to churches a matter of constant discussion, and is likely to remain so. The Roman Catholic Church teaches the actual presence of Christ in the bread and wine, while control of the control the Protestant churches maintain that they "feed upon the Protestant churches maintain that they "feed upon him by faith." Immediately after the supper Jesus and eleven of the disciples went to Gethsemane, Judas hav-ing first gone out by himself. There the hetrayal took place, followed by the trial and emerission of Jesus Next Supday's besson is about the course on and is in Luke xxii., 33-40.